Seiyukai, at the outset of the Great War, urging him to advocate an alliance with the Central Powers, and a declaration of War upon the Entente.

> "If Japan had understood what is called high politics* and if she had been bold enough to declare war against the Allies, Annam and Singapore would have risen in arms against Prance and England. There is not the slightes doubt but that the Indians would have revolted against Great Britain, and that the Turks and Chinese would have recovered their national consciousness, and supported Japan in her efforts to unite Asia. It is not too late for Japan to undo what she did blindly during the War. 'He went on to urge that Japan should make friendly overtures to the Russians," in whose veins considerable Asiatic blood flows."

We thus have Dr. Sun within the short period of two-and-a-half years :—

1. Urging Britain to ally herself with China to resist Japanese hegemony in Asia.
2. Advocating a Russo-German-Chinese Alliance against the "imperialist" Powers.
3. Rebuking Japan for not assuming the leader-ship and control of a Pan-Asiatic movement, and informing her that it was not yet too late to undo the mistake and make herself the "leader of the Orient.[1]'

But there was more to come. In January, 1933, Adolf Abramovitch Joffe, the Soviet Envoy to China, who had been unsuccessful in his Treaty negotiations with the Peking Government owing to the latter's insistence upon the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Outer Mongolia, visited Shanghai. During his stay in that city he paid

daily visits to Dr. Sun.

On January 26, 1923, they issued a joint statement, which read as follows :—